

many respects, he broke missile defense agreements with our beleaguered Eastern European allies, he tried to stop or delay nuclear parity with Russia, and he repeatedly blocked attempts by Republicans to provide lethal aid to Ukraine.

By the way, under President Trump, we are finally strong against Russia. We are now building a more robust NATO, enhancing our missile defense agreements and troop presence in Eastern Europe, and finally sending the lethal aid to Ukraine that President Obama had refused to send.

But President Obama engaged in an actual quid pro quo with Russia to give him political advantage. It came at the expense of Ukraine, an ally. It sounds a lot like what the Democrats are accusing President Trump of. Why were the Democrats silent back then?

These two scenarios, that and the present-day impeachment proceedings, sound similar, but there is at least one big difference: the alleged quid pro quo between Presidents Trump and Zelensky never translated into even an understanding by the Ukrainians that they had to do something. In fact, they never did anything, such as announce a corruption investigation of the Bidens, which I believe was a situation crying out for an investigation.

When you come right down to it, the real abuse of power was by President Obama. Was it a horrible judgment call to trade favors with the Russians? Yes. Was it impeachable? Republicans who were in control of the House then did not think so.

That is the difference between Democrats and Republicans. Republicans may not always like what a President of the other party does, but we don't elevate policy differences into a nuclear war involving impeachment, a constitutional remedy that should be reserved for things like criminal acts and treason.

This week's impeachment proceedings are nothing more than a political vendetta by the Democrats masquerading as a constitutional remedy. Let's stop this charade now and kill this impeachment.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to remind the House that this is an important bill that would bring equity to the Spokane Tribe of Indians, and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 216.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIRACLE MOUNTAIN DESIGNATION ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 722) to designate a mountain in the State of Utah as "Miracle Mountain".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 722

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Miracle Mountain Designation Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) On September 13, 2018, the Bald Mountain Fire burned nearly 20,000 acres of land in Utah.

(2) Elk Ridge City, located in Utah County, was nearly the victim of this fire.

(3) Suddenly, the fire halted its progression and, instead of burning into Elk Ridge City, stayed behind the mountain and spared the city.

(4) Congress, in acknowledgment of this event, believes this mountain holds special significance to the residents of Elk Ridge City and surrounding communities.

(5) The presently unnamed peak has been referred to as "Miracle Mountain" by many residents since the fire that nearly went into Elk Ridge City.

SEC. 3. MIRACLE MOUNTAIN.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The mountain in the State of Utah, located at 39° 59' 02N, 111° 40' 12W, shall be known and designated as "Miracle Mountain".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the mountain described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to "Miracle Mountain".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 722, introduced by Representative CURTIS, would designate an unnamed peak near Elk Ridge City, Utah, as Miracle Mountain.

On August 24, 2018, lightning sparked the 20,000-acre Bald Mountain fire, which expanded rapidly and eventually merged with the Pole Creek fire, threatening the cities of Elk Ridge and Woodland Hills.

Fortunately, on September 13, the fire suddenly halted behind the mountain, saving the communities of Elk Ridge and Woodland Hills.

To commemorate the peak that saved their community, many residents of Elk Ridge City have adopted the name Miracle Mountain.

H.R. 722 would simply designate this peak as Miracle Mountain to serve as a lasting tribute to the mountain and the brave firefighters that protected Elk Ridge City and Woodland Hills from the ravaging Bald Mountain fire.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Representative CURTIS, for championing this legislation and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 722.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 722, the Miracle Mountain Designation Act. This bill would designate a mountain near Elk Ridge, Utah, as Miracle Mountain to recognize the providential events that took place in early September 2018 during the Pole Creek and Bald Mountain fires.

These massive wildfires burned roughly 120,000 acres in Utah. The fires and their smoke were visible to the majority of Utah's residents in the greater Salt Lake City area.

Two northern Utah cities located in Congressman CURTIS' district, Elk Ridge and Woodland Hills, narrowly escaped these fires barreling towards their communities. Evacuations were ordered for these communities, and families were forced to abandon their homes and pray for the best. Swift winds and severe drought conditions fueled the fire which was on a direct path towards these small towns.

On September 13, a miracle happened. As the fire reached the base of a lone mountain standing between the fire and Elk Ridge, the winds inexplicably shifted, and the fires were thrown off their deadly path. These communities were miraculously spared.

Since the fire, the unnamed peak has been referred to as Miracle Mountain by many Utahns.

Two weeks ago, Elk Ridge Mayor Ty Ellis testified before the Natural Resources Committee about the miracle he had witnessed. At the hearing, Mayor Ellis stated: "As I drove towards that mountain, I said to myself, it truly is a miracle that that mountain remains green, and behind it is nothing but ash."

Mayor Ellis reached out to Congressman CURTIS soon after the fire had been contained to see if the peak could be named "Miracle Mountain."

We are all grateful to the courageous Federal, State, and local firefighters who worked tirelessly to battle the blaze.

Naming the peak Miracle Mountain is a fitting acknowledgement of divine intervention and a gesture of gratitude to all those who came together to save these towns and help those who were forced to evacuate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and would inquire whether my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have one speaker.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill. I support it; I urge its adoption.

I have to take this opportunity to address another vital issue that we are addressing this week in Congress, but we are not having any time to debate, practically speaking. All special orders have been shut down, all 1 minutes have been shut down, practically speaking, so I am going to take this moment and address the impeachment issue, which we will be voting on as early as Wednesday.

I rise to highlight the work of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who wrote the book, "Profiles in Courage."

In this book, then-Senator Kennedy highlighted six Senators who each took a stand for what they knew was right, risking their political futures in favor of their convictions. One of these Senators was Kansas Senator Edmund Ross, who courageously cast the deciding vote against his own political party and against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson despite enormous pressure from his colleagues in Congress.

Senator Ross was a brilliant freshman senator with enormous potential, yet he sacrificed it all with one vote in 1868.

During the process, an onlooker overheard him say that he had no sympathy for President Johnson but wanted to see a fair trial.

Ross' reverence for the Constitution and the institutions of American government superseded the wishes of his own political party.

Today, my friends and colleagues across the aisle would do well to learn from Senator Ross, who put principle and a strong belief in the Constitution over the fads and crazes of the politics of the moment. His reasoning echoes loudly today.

If a President could be forced out of office by insufficient evidence that was generated from partisan disagreement, the Presidency would then be under the control of whatever congressional faction held sway.

The American people clearly decided in 2016 that Donald Trump is our President.

I fear that, throughout this impeachment process, my colleagues across the aisle will choose to cast aside the Constitution and the will of the American people as they carry out this hyperpartisan impeachment.

History will long remember those who stood and courageously defended the Constitution, just as Senator Ross

did on that fateful day as he forged his profile in courage by bucking his own political party.

I wonder if my colleagues understand the legacy they are forging. My question for them simply is this: Who of you will choose to be a profile in courage?

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I just once more want to remind this House how important this measure is, this bill that my colleague, Mr. CURTIS, has put forth, and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 722.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COLUMBIA RIVER IN-LIEU AND TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES IMPROVEMENT ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 50) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assess sanitation and safety conditions at Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities that were constructed to provide affected Columbia River Treaty tribes access to traditional fishing grounds and expend funds on construction of facilities and structures to improve those conditions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 50

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act".

SEC. 2. SANITATION AND SAFETY CONDITIONS AT CERTAIN BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FACILITIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in consultation with the affected Columbia River Treaty tribes, may assess current sanitation and safety conditions on lands held by the United States for the benefit of the affected Columbia River Treaty tribes, including all permanent Federal structures and improvements on those lands, that were set aside to provide affected Columbia River Treaty tribes access to traditional fishing grounds—

(1) in accordance with the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 10, chapter 19) (commonly known as the "River and Harbor Act of 1945"); or

(2) in accordance with title IV of Public Law 100–581 (102 Stat. 2944).

(b) EXCLUSIVE AUTHORIZATION; CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs—

(1) subject to paragraph (2)(B), shall be the only Federal agency authorized to carry out the activities described in this section; and

(2) may delegate the authority to carry out activities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (d)—

(A) through one or more contracts entered into with an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.); or

(B) to include other Federal agencies that have relevant expertise.

(c) DEFINITION OF AFFECTED COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES.—In this section, the term "affected Columbia River Treaty tribes" means the Nez Perce Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior \$11,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2020 through 2025, to remain available until expended—

(1) for improvements to existing structures and infrastructure to improve sanitation and safety conditions assessed under subsection (a); and

(2) to improve access to electricity, sewer, and water infrastructure, where feasible, to reflect needs for sanitary and safe use of facilities referred to in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. STUDY OF ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.

The Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, shall—

(1) conduct a study to evaluate whether the sanitation and safety conditions on lands held by the United States for the benefit of the affected Columbia River Treaty tribes (as defined in section 2(c)) have improved as a result of the activities authorized in section 2; and

(2) prepare and submit to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of that study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

□ 1730

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 50 authorizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the BIA, to assess sanitation and safety conditions on lands that were set aside to provide